



## Worksheet 4 Floating point arithmetic

### Task 1

1. Convert the following floating point numbers from binary to decimal. Show your working.

(a)

0	•	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Mantissa

0	1	1	0
---	---	---	---

Exponent

(b)

1	•	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Mantissa

0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---

Exponent

(c)

0	•	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---

(d)

1	•	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---



2. What is the largest number, in decimal that can be represented using this floating point system?

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## Task 2

3. Convert the following binary numbers into normalised form:

(a)

0	•	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	0	1	1
---	---	---	---

(b)

1	•	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	1	1	0
---	---	---	---

4. Convert the following from decimal to normalised binary floating point, using an 8-bit mantissa and a four-bit exponent. show your working.

(a) 45.5

(b) -14.5

5. What is the most negative number that can be held in an 8-bit mantissa and a 4-bit exponent? Express the answer as a normalised floating point binary number.

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### Task 3

6. Add together the two normalised binary numbers shown below, giving the result in normalised floating point binary form.

0	•	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---

0	•	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---

	•							
--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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7. Subtract the second binary number below from the first, giving the result in normalised floating point form.

0	•	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---

0	•	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	0	1	1
---	---	---	---

Convert the numbers to fixed point form

first number

(A)

second number (B)

one's complement of B:

+ 1

two's complement (-B)

first number

(A)

-B + A

Normalise by moving binary point n places

# Worksheet 4 Floating point form

## Data types



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Add n to the exponent

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8. Subtract the second binary number below from the first, giving the result in normalised floating point form.

0	•	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---

0	•	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---

	•						
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